

# Decatur Daily Republican.

NO. 68

VOL. X.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1881.

## FREE GIFT DISTRIBUTION!

Every purchaser of \$5.00 worth of goods from our large and well-selected retail stock, consisting of

## CLOTHING,



## HATS, CAPS Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.,

Will be presented with a ticket entitling the holder to one share in the FREE GIFT DISTRIBUTION of the following Prizes:

ONE \$50.00 IN GOLD.

" 25.00 "

" 15.00 "

" 10.00 "

" 40.00 SUIT TO ORDER.

" 25.00 MAN'S SUIT.

" 25.00 OVERCOAT.

" 20.00 SUIT.

" 15.00 "

" 20.00 YOUTH'S "

" 20.00 OVERCOAT.

" 15.00 SUIT.

" 10.00 BOY'S OVERCOAT.

" 10.00 SUIT.

" 15.00 PANTS TO ORDER.

" 15.00 ZINC TRUNK.

" 10.00 MOROCCO VALISE.

" 40.00 SEWING MACHINE.

" 20.00 AMERICAN CHINA QUEEN

ANNE DINNER SET, from C. B. Bartholomew & Co.

HAWORTH CHECK ROWER.

BARREL FLOUR from D. S. Shedd & Co.

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## The Daily Republican.

B. K. HAMPTON, D. R. MOSSER,  
HAMPTON & MOSSER, Publishers  
DE AGRICULTURE, ILLINOIS.

Established at the Post Office at Decatur, Illinoi

on account of the mail matter.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1881.

HORATIO SEYMOUR says that New

York is naturally Democratic, and that

the best part of its history has been

made under Democratic rule.

He himself assisted in making a little piece of

that history when Democratic rioters

were ravaging the city of New York,

hanging negroes to the lamp posts and

buring colored asylums, and he as

governor of the state addressed the

mob deprecatingly as "my friends."

The chief of the Paris fire brigade has recommended that the lighting of large warehouses by electricity be made compulsory, in order to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster as the destruction by fire of the Printemps establishment.

A DENVER prophet figured out that the end of the world would arrive between six and seven o'clock last Saturday evening. He and those who believed with him got all ready and sat until 9 o'clock waiting for "the coming of the Lord," when they became disheartened and retired to hunt for the mistake in their calculations.

It seems probable to Mural Halsted, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that, between American agitators and Irish demagogues, the rapacity of landlords and the irritation of the tenantry, the confined methods of a back-slotted Quaker and the embarrassing influence of the Whig Lords, there will be a great deal of bloodshed to no very good purpose in Ireland before long; and unhappily the innocent will be the sufferers, the guilty ones living to go on with the speech-making.

The changes made in the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, by the revision committee, substituting the word "love" for "charity," are not new. In the new edition printed by Robert Barker, of London, in 1610, "love" appears throughout the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians, thus: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and angels and have not love, I am as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." Again, in the fourth verse, "Love suffereth long," etc., and in the thirteenth, "And now abideth faith, hope and love, even these three; but the greatest of these is love."

MRS. FRECHETTE describes, in *Her Correspondence*, the Princess Louise, the wife of the governor general of Canada, as not only an artist but a model house-keeper. This daughter of the queen does not think it beneath her dignity to go into the laundry and instruct the maids concerning their duties, or to give an occasional eye to the marketing when it is brought in. A friend of Mrs. Frechette was lately dining at Rideau hall, and during the dinner she remarked upon the excellence of the oyster pates to one of the ladies in waiting to the princess. "Yes," she replied, "they were made by her royal highness."

WITH an income of about \$1,200 Mrs. Langtry, the professional beauty of London, embarked in a social current where the lightest draught needs at least \$6,000. Society kindly magnified her husband's resources five-fold, and they were soon in the stream with the richest. To people in such a circle, getting credit in London is as easy breathing. No fancy is too extravagant; the dealers struggled for the privilege of becoming Mrs. Langtry's creditors. But if the "Jersey Lily" contracted expensive tastes so did her husband, and between them they rode the gilt horse to an early grave. But they skilfully managed, they might have died in peace with debts of no less than \$50,000; but it was too much to try and crowd that amount into three or four years. It is now rumored that Mrs. Langtry means to try her fortune on the stage.

MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, of New York, owns \$30,000,000 worth of United States bonds. Nine million of this amount represent the premium on the bonds, most of which has been obtained by Vanderbilt himself. This sum (\$30,000,000) was the wealth at one time possessed by the late Daniel Drew, after a lucky stock operation. About the time Drew's good fortune became known, he was met by Mr. William Vanderbilt's father, the late Commodore Vanderbilt, on Wall street. The Commodore was reputed worth about \$60,000,000 at that time, and stopping Mr. Drew congratulated him on his gains, in the presence of several mutual friends. "Uncle Daniel," said he, "you ought to feel just as happy now as though you were rich." In a few years from now, if William H. Vanderbilt continues his earnings in the same ratio as since his father's inheritance came to him, he will be in a position to remember the late Commodore himself as only a moderately wealthy man. As Mr. Nash remarks: "Money causes the female horse to amble."

VISITS OF THE CITY PARK. April 2, 1881.

For sale at A. T. Grist's

up-right

Fun largest assortment of Summer

Clothing at STINE'S

11-dif

The best line of summer suits, latest

novelties are at Fleur's, the French

Cutter, Linn & Sevage former stand.

11-dif

Paper Bouquet Holders.

various and beautiful styles, at

J. Wallace's book store. See

jan 1-dif

Prices: \$1.00, 50 cents, and trial bottles.

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MIRABILIS DICIT.

Your Spring Blossom is a success. I certainly think its effects are wonderful, all the more so because I am a physician. I completely recovered from a severe attack of rheumatism, and my wife is enthusiastic in praise of it. She was disgusted by blotches and pimples on her face and had a continuous headache, but now she is well again. I can assure you that if you have any trouble with your skin, you can rely on this medicine.

R. M. WILLIAMS.

51st Street, Buffalo.

Prices: \$1.00, 50 cents, and trial bottles.

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## The Methodist Ecumenical Conference.

Considerable interest is already felt among Methodists in regard to the Ecumenical conference which will begin its sessions in London on September 17th. Delegates are expected to be present from all parts of the world. Among the laymen who, it is reported, will attend the conference from the United States, are General Clinton B. Fisk, of New York, and Oliver Hoyt, of Connecticut. The conference is limited to 400 members, and as this is the first general council of the church, which numbers between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 communicants, its deliberations will doubtless be eagerly followed. The conference will have no ecclesiastical authority, so that its conclusions will not be binding upon any particular Methodist organization. The topics to be discussed are: "Methodism, its History and Results"; "Evangelical Agencies of Methodism"; "Methodism and Temperance"; "Possible Perils of Methodism"; "Education"; "The use of the Press for the Advancement of Christianity"; "Home and Foreign Missions"; and "Christian Unity." The regulations for the government of the conference in effect suggest a plan for organizing into one confederated body the different branches of the Methodist church throughout the world. Bishop Simpson will preach the opening sermon. The idea of such a gathering of representatives of Methodism in its various forms is due to the Rev. A. C. George, who was a member of the general conference held in 1870 from the central New York conference, and who is now pastor of the Centenary church of Chicago. Under resolutions which were passed correspondence has been going on between a committee, of which Bishop Simpson was chairman and Dr. George secretary, and different bodies of Methodists in this country and in Europe, and a year ago the proposition took definite shape, when it was decided to hold the conference in London in the fall of 1881. The project was everywhere favorably received.

## Trouble in Champaign

The whisky war in Champaign is assuming huge proportions, and may yet result in bloodshed. The city council is composed of a majority of temperance men. At a meeting held Wednesday night the majority party attempted to order the publication of an ordinance entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks. The leader, Ald. Geo. W. Gere, a prominent lawyer, offered a motion to have the ordinance published and enrolled. The mayor denied him out of order and ordered him to desist. Gere continued to read his motion, when the mayor ordered the marshal to eject the alderman from the council room, and called upon the bystanders to aid the marshal. Ald. Gere was seized and quickly dragged out. The affair has created the wildest excitement. The license party appear determined to prevent the anti-license ordinance becoming a law. The council passed it over the mayor's veto by a vote of 4 to 3.

## Senator Burnside's Opinion.

Interview in Indianapolis Journal

"What are your personal views regarding Conkling's method?"

"I would prefer to say but little on that subject, because I am in a rather delicate situation. Mr. Conkling and I are not friends, nor have we been for some time, and anything I might say against him could be attributed to personal dislike of the man. I think that his resignation was ill-advised, although he had some cause for it. What the result of the struggle in New York will be I do not know, but I feel that the party will not seriously suffer, no matter how it is decided. New York is now a Republican state, and will remain so."

"How do you regard the nomination of Robertson?"

"It was a mistake—a great mistake, for by making it President Garfield precipitated a fight that was unnecessary at that time, and one that tends to endanger the unity of the party."

## RENTED FROM DEATH.

The following statement of William J. Condon, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we have reason to call the attention of our reader: He says: "In the fall of 1861 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs, followed by severe cough. I soon began to improve and then, I was so weak at that time that I could not leave my bed. In January of 1862 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my lunging as big as a bullet hole. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone that at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. W. HALL'S BALM. Telling my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and gratification, I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the last three years."

I write this hoping you will publish it, so that everyone afflicted with Disease Lungs will be induced to take DR. W. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BECURED.

I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared, and I shall be able to go to work again by all druggists."

THE RUINLESS DESTROYER.

That ruthless destroyer of so many lives, consumption, may be prevented by taking DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC THERAPY, a safe and conservative cure, also for lameness and rheumatic cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, piles, kidney troubles, frotted feet, warts, bunions, and other bodily troubles, as well as diseases and injuries of horses and cattle."

Just Received.

A fresh invoice of ladies' and men's gauze underwear, infants' and children's dresses and robes.

CEAR SCOTIA.

15

REBUP YOUR SHOE BILLS BY BUYING OF BARBER & BAKER.

## How Bob Toombs Did Business.

SACRAMENTO LETTER TO LOUISIANA COURIER-JOURNAL.  
Bluff Bob Toombs does not come off best in his contests, as the narrative of a little incident will show. It is the habit of Toombs to rail at everybody and everything, as did Carlyle, much of this abuse in each case being meaningless and uttered merely for the purpose of maintaining a character for bluntness and rough honesty. Toombs gathered with a number of gentlemen after court had adjourned the other day in Macon, in a railroad ticket office, where stocks as well as tickets were sometimes sold, and, as is usual now, the chief topic of conversation was the lease of the Georgia by the Central and the L. N. & W. Among the company was a director and one or two officers of the Central. Toombs said in his loud, rough way, turning to one of the directors: "Well, I am glad at least that our lines and ports are not to be turned over to foreigners, but yet I don't doubt that it is simply another scheme to cheat and rob the people, as all you railroad men are doing. Johnson," he said, turning to another, "how did you happen to get into such a gang of robbers?" I used to think you were honest, as men go." "Tut," said an amiable bystander, "Johnson is an honest man; an honest man at any in Macon." "Don't a man that a moment," said Toombs, "but no one ever comes to Macon in search of an honest man. Of one thing I am certain," he added, "Georgia stock is bound to go down. I will agree to deliver 1,000 at 140 within the next six months." "Are you in earnest, Toombs?" asked a director. "Entirely." "Will you sell me 1,000 shares at 140?" "Yes, if you put up the money." "But," said another, "the money would be \$140,000. You don't mean to insist on it all; \$10,000 as a margin would be sufficient, would it not, as a guarantee?" "Yes," he said, "\$10,000 would do." "Well," said the director, after a little caucusing, "give me until to-morrow morning and I will take the stock." This was granted, and the next morning the money was ready, but it is not known whether Toombs still stands to the bargain. Now the stock is 180, and it is thought it will go to 200, so Toombs is in for the tune of \$40,000, perhaps \$60,000, and the impression is this little joke will cost him more than his threat to call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument.

It is curious, says an exchange, to note the different ages at which celebrities acquire their fame. Mr. Gladstone, in his recent speech on Lord Beaconsfield, said that the only career with which he could compare that of the lately-deceased ex-Premier was that of Pitt; but Pitt was Prime Minister at 24, whereas Lord Beaconsfield was 32 when he made his famous first effort and was laughed down in the house of commons. He was then only four years younger than Byron when he died, "the most celebrated Englishman of the nineteenth century," to recall Macaulay's words. Napoleon's career was over before he was 30, and Waterloo, Wellington's last battle, was won when he was 46, while the Duke of Marlborough was 58 when Blenheim was fought. Had either Disraeli or Lord Palmerston died at the age of Byron, or even that at which Wellington won Waterloo, few would have given them credit for a likelihood of reaching the Premiership. Again, had Scott died at the age of Byron, or no Waverley novel would have been known to fame, while George Stephenson was up to 40 in receipt of daily wages as laborer, and George Peabody up to 50, was very far from an archimillionaire, and had a great deal less than hundreds who died almost paupers. The saying goes, "call no man happy till he's dead, nor, if he will be, add, unfortunate, for success only comes to many in the latter part of life, and albeit early success is very enchanting, it is perhaps of the two best to be well at the finish."

WHILE it is possible that some of the members of the International Monetary Conference now enjoying a little vacation may receive some new light before their reassembling on the 30th, the belief seems to be very generally entertained that the conference may already have pronounced a failure. As Germany will do but little and England nothing at all to restore silver to its former rank as currency, the efforts of the remaining nations must be insufficient even if they were all willing to work together, which they are not. The representation and argument of the American delegates were robbed of very much of their force with the conference by the conviction which seemed to possess the European delegates that America had a selfish interest in the object of the conference, and urged the more general use of silver mainly with a view of providing a better market for the production of American mines. This incidental advantage to a small portion of the American people was, however, a very small consideration with our delegates, compared with the great importance to the whole people of having the currency question in some way satisfactorily adjusted. With the failure of the conference silver continues in its present anomalous condition for an indefinite period longer. Apparently there is no nation which can stand it better than we can, and if the diarrhea of dollars by which our mint is filling the government vaults can be checked, the currency question will be capable of satisfactory settlement here independent of international action.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The German Republican central committee, ex-Judge Dittmeier, chairman, passed resolutions to-night declaring that as Chauncy M. Dewey had received a majority of the votes of Republican members of the legislature, it was the duty of all Republican representatives to vote for and elect him, and those Republican legislators who failed to do so would not receive the support of the German Republicans for any office.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Mrs. Grant and Fred Grant went to their Long Branch cottage to day. Gen. Grant remained in the Fifth Avenue hotel. Senator Kellogg was among the callers. A subscription fund of \$25,000 will be presented him in a short time. Ex-Senators Conkling and Platt arrived to-night from Albany. They went directly to the Fifth Avenue hotel where they remained very quiet.

Just Received.

A fresh invoice of ladies' and men's gauze underwear, infants' and children's dresses and robes.

CEAR SCOTIA.

15

REBUP YOUR SHOE BILLS BY BUYING OF BARBER & BAKER.

## TELEGRAPHIC ALBANY.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE JOINT SESSION.

WASHINGTON WHISPERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—The most impressive scene which has occurred in the legislature of this state since Senator Folger, who is now chief Judge, sent two corrupt senators wittering to their seats under his severe exposure of their course, occurred in the joint assembly to-day. When Mr. H. H. Tut hill's name was called, he rose in his place and summed up the situation as it exists in a speech of remarkable boldness and power. The better element, as it claims to be, is seen to have its headquarters in the secretiveness of the lobby chief, where gambling is the regular employment and conspiracies against honest legislation and honest men the main pursuit. Mr. Tut hill is a business man of high repute, president of a bank and has the bearing and appearance of an honest man. He is tall, and looks like an Episcopalian clergyman—sincere, honest and earnest. He has stood the torrent of abuse which has been poured out without stint, until the sweeping exposures beneath the investigating committee brought out facts which all knew existed, but which none dared to state until proved. His speech was very demolishing. Robertson turned excitedly to Woodin, and spoke loud enough to be heard many feet away, saying, "Woodin! Woodin! who wrote it for him?" with a sneer so uncharacteristic of the man that all could see that it struck clear home. Mr. Tut hill was able to write it, so that the author was entirely unwarranted. Mr. Skinner betrayed his sensitiveness by moving that Mr. Tut hill be excused from voting before he had finished his remarks, and the Depew men, particularly the Granfathers, who have thrown off their masks, sought to break the force of the speech by congratulating the speaker in jest. The exposures have come thick and fast, and it is too late to treat them otherwise than seriously. Large amounts of money have been traced to-day to the hands of the lobby chieftains. Whether they can be traced to their guilty recipients or not, the fact of the use of a corruption fund has thus been established.

ALBANY, June 17.—The joint convention ballot for a successor to Conkling was as follows: Jacobs, 47; Conkling, 27; Wheeler, 36; Cornell, 8; Lapham, 16; Bradley, 1; Folger, 3; Tremaine, 3; Crowley, 1; No choice. For Platt's successor: Depew, 53; Kernan, 48; Platt, 23; Cornell, 10; Crowley, 5; Lapham, 1; Wheeler, 2.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary Windom to-day summarily dismissed Pitney from the public service, and abolished the office of custodian of the treasury. There never has been any law authorizing the place of custodian. The position was created in the treasury department some years ago, and the custodian's salary has been paid out of the appropriation for janitors, messengers and superintendents of public buildings. Secretary Windom ascertained this, and has abolished the place, saying it had no right to exist. The duties heretofore performed by the custodians are imposed by the order of the secretary abolishing that office upon Chief Clerk Power, who has been diligent and persistent in working up and exposing the frauds of the custodian. Pitney is likely to escape any penalty, except that of his dismissal, as he will not testify.

The committee goes right ahead with the investigation. A few of the merchants who had sold goods to Pitney at whatever prices they chose to fix, had to furnish the money that was refused to the treasury to make good the fraudulent transactions. The effect of this discovery by the



